## Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 22, with the following amended paragraph:

The present invention is also directed to a method of assembly of a skylight system on a roof.

The skylight system, as described above, is utilized. The diffuser is disposed on the light tube at the bottom of the light tube. A hole is cut in the roof. The skylight system is lowered through the hole in the roof. Then, the dome is disposed atop the light tube.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 5, with the following amended paragraph:

Top outer dome 20 is preferably fully or completely diffused. It should be made of an appropriate material for such diffusion, such as polycarbonate. Dome 20 is preferably made of an opaque or a translucent structural material so that light can shine through. Outer dome 20 is preferably fully diffused, using a diffused pattern 22 on interior surface 21 (see Fig. 2), that extends completely along interior surface 21 of outer dome 20 to form a fully diffused dome 20, helping to channel or refract substantially more natural light into light tube 10 from low or high angles of the sun's rays. Outer dome 20 may be round in shape, a tapered flat shape, oval, flat, or any other shape desired.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 12, with the following amended paragraph:

Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate how light tube 10 is preferably attached to top dome 20 (Fig. 2) and bottom diffuser 30 (Fig. 3), without the need for fasteners (e.g. screws, roof flashing, etc.). Concerning Fig. 2, light tube 10 has a raised dimple 15 used to hold outer dome 20 in place. Dome 20 with channel 27 holds gasket 24 (e.g. neoprene gasket). Out bottom lip 26 is built up to hold raised dimple 15 in place with pressure from inner lip 28. Fig. 2 also shows diffused texture 22 used on interior surface 21 of dome 20 other than dome lip area 23.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 18, with the following amended paragraph:

Likewise, as shown in Fig. 3, light tube 10 with raised dimple 17 holds diffuser 30 in place.

Diffuser 30 with channel 37 holds gasket 34 (e.g. neoprene gasket). Outer bottom lip 36 is built up to hold raised dimple 17 in place with pressure from inner lip 38. Fig. 3 also shows diffused texture 32 used on interior surface 31 of diffuser 30 other than diffuser lip area 33. Diffused texture 32 may extend completely along interior surface 31 of diffuser 30 to form a fully diffused diffuser 30. The channels allows the dome and diffuser to be snapped into place, creating a permanent seal and eliminating pressure cracks that screws are known to cause in the prior art.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

The interior surfaces of light tube **10** reflect diffused light to bottom diffuser **30**. As the light leaves bottom diffuser **30**, it illuminates the surroundings. Bottom diffuser **30** is made of a diffuser material and preferably has a prismatic diffuser inside to produce excellent light quality. Bottom diffuser **30** should be made of an appropriate material for such diffusion, such as acrylic. Bottom diffuser **30** is preferably made of an opaque-or <u>a</u> translucent structural material so that light can shine through. Bottom diffuser **30** is also preferably rounded or squared and tapered, and it is preferably sealed to the light tube **10** so that it does not gather insects or dust.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 10, with the following amended paragraph:

In the preferred embodiment, shown in Fig. 1, tapered light tube 10 has a higher back 12 than front 14. Dome 12 is configured to match sloping light tube 26. Dome 12 and diffuser 32 30 attach to tapered light tube 26, as described above. This slope captures the sun's rays better, allowing for more light to travel through the skylight system. The lower front preferably points south to improve sunlight collection at higher latitudes during the winter months. A flatter light tube top can be used when installing

closer to the equator. Although the preferred embodiment shows tapered light tube **10** with a higher back **12** than front **14**, other configurations are useful in accordance with the present invention, and the invention is not limited to the configuration shown in the drawings. The top of the light tube may be flat, or the back of the light tube may be lower than the front of the light tube, depending on the building structure, roof system, direction towards the sun, etc.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 1, with the following amended paragraph: With the use of proper tools to cut a hole (square, rectangular, circular or other tubular configuration) in the roof, the skylight system is put into the hole without the fear of it falling, or the need for safety wires, or inside work. This is because of the taper of light tube 10 being wider at top 16 than at bottom 18. Using a square or rectangular-shaped light tube makes installation much eesier because a square or rectangular shaped hole is easier to cut than a round hole. However, the invention is intended to cover any other shape of skylight that is preferred (e.g. round, oval, polygon, free-form, etc.). On pitched roofs, a rectangular hole is usually preferably, enabling the skylight system to remain plumb. The tapered skylight system, with bottom diffuser 30 already attached, is placed into the roof opening. A holding device may be temporarily placed inside light tube 10 at the roof level to firmly hold it against the roof. A high-speed wire wheel may be used the clean the area between the roof and light tube "flashing" before any adhesive is applied. Adhesive is then used to cement the skylight system to the roof. A first adhesive is preferably applied. After a second thicker application of adhesives has cured, the holding device may be removed, along with any interior protective film. Finally, top dome 20 is snapped into place and preferably fastened with adhesives, sealing the skylight system to complete the installation. From the ceiling, one preferably only sees bottom diffuser 30. From the roof top, one preferably sees top dome and at least a portion of light tube 10 (the portion of the taper that is wider than the roof opening). This portion of light tube 10 that can be seen seen on the roof can be minimized or maximized with the length of light tube 10 and taper of light tube 10, depending on what is desired.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

One embodiment allows use on structures with little or no space between the ceiling and the roof. This configuration is typical in large warehouse type buildings. Because of the need to direct light rays into the light tube, it has been found that by diffusing all the light before it enters the light tube reduces the internal heat, permitting one to use a shorter light tube, and still keep the bottom diffuser evenly lit. By using a prismatic diffuser for the complete interior of the top dome, three advantages are achieved: 1) it directs light rays from any angel angle down into the light tube; 2) It permits the use of a shorter light tube and still maintains an evenly lit bottom diffuser (this is because the light rays are broken up and deflected into different angles before entering the light tube); and 3) By softening the light rays with a diffused dome, internal heat is reduced to a point that no vent holes are required, making a totally sealed unit fully operational.